

## LATEST FROM HAWAII.

The Annexation feeling growing stronger than ever. The fullest investigation is being made by the friends of the movement. The annexation feeling is stronger than ever, and it is steadily growing. While the foreign element of the country is fast becoming a unit on the subject, the natives are also fast being won over to the side of the United States. The annexation feeling is stronger than ever, and it is steadily growing. While the foreign element of the country is fast becoming a unit on the subject, the natives are also fast being won over to the side of the United States.

The Gazette of the 25th says: "The fullest investigation is being made by the friends of annexation. Such inquiry can only show that the moral and material interests of Hawaii are dependent upon annexation to the United States and that the United States cannot, with either profit or honor, take a single step backward."

But fifty miles from the cruiser Boston are now on shore, twenty-five at Camp Boston and twenty-five at the government building. E. G. Hitchcock has been appointed marshal of the islands in place of W. G. Ashley, resigned.

Commissioner Blount Enthusiastically Received. Honolulu, March 25.—The United States revenue cutter, Rush, arrived here this morning, nine days from San Francisco, having on board ex-Commissioner Blount, of Georgia, who was appointed commissioner to investigate the existing conditions in Hawaii and report as to the expediency of the annexation of the islands to the United States. As soon as the cutter was sighted off Koko head at 9 a. m., business men went to work and in a short time the buildings were covered with flags and bunting. The townspeople turned out en masse, and by 11 o'clock, when the Rush anchored in Naval row, the docks and streets were crowded. The mail steamer Australia, which was scheduled to leave at noon was held back, and from her deck the band of the provisional government welcomed the new arrivals with the strains of "The Star Spangled Banner."

A delegation from the Annexation club was hastily formed and welcomed the commissioner at the boat landing. A party of about twenty-five Hawaiian women from the woman's branch of the Hawaiian league, bearing the American and Hawaiian flags, preceded to the dock. Dr. J. S. Magraw, chairman, and President F. Scott and Gen. Hartwell, as a committee from the Annexation club; Minister Stevens, A. P. Hastings, secretary of foreign affairs, and aide to President Dole, Maj. Robertson, the queen's chamberlain, and the newspaper correspondents put off to the Rush to pay their respects to the commissioner. The news that only one person had been sent in that capacity to the islands spread to the shore and occasioned much surprise. Commissioner Blount declined to be interviewed, but from casual conversation it would seem that his labors here may cover a period of several weeks.

The Rush will probably return to San Francisco in the morning. Commissioner Blount did not leave the steamer for several hours, and consequently a reception by the Hawaiian league and the Annexation club did not take place. The Rush brought dispatches from Washington to Admiral Sizeret and also the provisional government, but the nature of the dispatches could not be learned. After the first feeling of surprise had passed away, expressions of satisfaction at the arrival of the commissioner prevailed among the annexationists. The Rush brought no mail from the states, and the arrival of the Rio de Janeiro, which is expected to put in here to-morrow on her way to China, is awaited for further particulars as to the sentiment in America.

An Annexation Club Formed in Honolulu with 1,200 Members. San Francisco, April 5.—On March 21, the day before the arrival of the steamship Australia, with the news that the annexation treaty had been achieved, a meeting of white residents numbering fully 1,500 was held, at which an annexation club was formed which has now 1,200 members, and speeches were made by some of the most prominent members in Honolulu.

Hon. W. Wilson, editor of the Liberal, was made one of the vice-presidents of the club, and was the only Hawaiian who prominently allied himself with the meeting. John F. Bush, ex-representative and editor of Kaleo, and Mr. Marsden, one of the Hawaiian commissioners to Washington, returned on the Australia on March 22.

Commissioner Marsden appeared hopeful of good results from the United States commissioner's visit. Delay in the senate over the treaty was ascribed to the pressure of business consequent upon the outgoing of the late administration, but it was understood that the administration was not hostile to annexation.

Threatened by Forest Fires. Pleasantville, N. J., April 5.—Early this morning the smoldering embers of Saturday's forest fire were fanned into another roaring mass of flames by a westerly gale. Stationtown, lying about two miles from the outskirts of West Pleasantville, is momentarily threatened; also Filton's mills. The latter place is inhabited by only a few settlers. Nothing but a change of wind will save the residents of West Pleasantville. Wagons loads of men are rushing to the scene armed with tools to do fire duty. Farmington, also on the path of the fire.

No Trace of the Entombed Miners. Elmston, Pa., April 5.—Up to noon today there has been no trace discovered of the miners entombed in Laurel Hill mine. There is now much difficulty experienced in keeping the water out. The work is being progressed slowly, but steadily. Enough of the mine has been removed to-day to permit of the examination of the chambers. Nothing has been found of the missing men, and the hope of rescuing them alive is gradually fading. It is expected that the bodies of the miners will be recovered, but the whereabouts of the two who were not to be learned.

## AN OUTLAW HERO.

Charles R. Carter Reprised by Gov. Stone of Missouri—A Case with a Remarkable History—While a Fugitive Murderer He Proved Himself a Hero in His Unselfish Devotion to a Helpless Companion in Alaska.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., April 6.—Gov. Stone has issued stays of execution to two persons under sentence of death. William Smith, a Jackson county man, was sentenced by the supreme court to be hanged until he is granted a lease of life until May 12. Charles R. Carter was recently sentenced to be hanged in Lawrence county, April 14. He is granted a stay until May 12.

Carter has a remarkable history and just now his case is attracting considerable attention. Some seven or eight years ago he was convicted in Lawrence county of the murder of a man named Crockett. A few days prior to the date fixed for his execution he seriously wounded the jailer. How he secured a pistol is unknown. He left Missouri with all possible haste and settled in Portland, Ore., and led an exemplary life. In 1889, with a party of four gold prospectors, he went up the Yukon river, in Alaska, in a small boat. After an innumerable hardships and dangers the party left the river and followed an Indian trail for many days. They would have been robbed by Indians had it not been for the personal bravery of Carter. Two of the party succumbed to the hardships and were buried. Carter carried them alternately on his back for several days, until one of them died. The other he helped along until assistance was reached. The trip lasted eighty-seven days, and Carter preserved a diary of the more important events. His unselfish devotion to his helpless companion gained for Carter, who was known in the west as R. C. Rose, quite a reputation, and the Oregon and Alaska papers speak of him in the highest praise. He returned to Portland and remained there until recently, when his health was discovered, and he was brought back to his home in Missouri. The Oregon people refuse to believe that he is a murderer and are making desperate efforts to save his life. It is said that subsequent evidence goes to show that Carter was not guilty of the murder. A full counsel has been secured and a strong fight will be made to rescue him from the gallows.

## SIXTY LIVES LOST

By the Foundering of the Steamer Used by the Sultan of Turkey for His Private Pleasure. Details Suppressed—The Death of Haraki Pasha.

CONSTANTINOPLE, via Vienna, April 6.—The steamer used by the sultan in connection with the palace for his own pleasure and to convey guests and members of his household, foundered on Sunday. It is believed that sixty persons on board at the time perished by drowning, and that the splendid service of silver plate, used in the imperial dining room on the steamer, went down with the vessel.

The company suppressing all reports of the disaster to the palace steamer and journals printing stories of the calamity have been seized by the authorities. An order has been issued prohibiting newspapers from being published during the afternoon, presumably to prevent the rumors of the disaster from spreading. The company is endeavoring to prevent the publication of the fact of the accident caused a great sensation among the populace and greatly incensed the sultan. His Majesty was further annoyed on account of the accident to Haraki Pasha on the same day. The horses attached to the carriage conveying Haraki Pasha ran away and Haraki jumped from the carriage and was instantly killed.

## AN INFANT BURGLAR.

A Ten-Year-Old Girl Caught in the Act of Attempting to Break Open a Safe in a Rochester (N. Y.) Store—A Hammer and a Can Opener Comprised Her Kit.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 6.—Tiny Runkel, aged ten years, was arrested at midnight Sunday night in the act of breaking into a safe in the Henry Walsh store, in the suburbs of this city. Patrolman Allen's attention was attracted by sounds of pounding in the store, and, breaking open the door, he was greatly surprised to find, instead of a burglar, a young girl standing in front of the safe, holding a hammer, with which she had been attempting to break the combination knob.

A glance about the store revealed the fact that the girl had been operating on the cash-drawer with a can-opener. The child cried and begged the officer to let her go as she had never done anything of the kind before.

Humane Agent Grant asked that she be placed in the care of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, pending the disposition of the case by the grand jury. The case was adjourned.

Old Glory and the Grecian Tricolor. New York, April 6.—The United States colors and those of old Greece will float together over the city hall to-day in honor of the sixty-sixth anniversary of the independence of the Hellenes. The Greek society of New York will celebrate the day by a parade and thanksgiving mass at the Greek orthodox church.

## THE MORMON TEMPLE.

Dedication Ceremonies in Progress in the Great Mormon Temple at Salt Lake City. Forty Years to Build, at a Cost of Over Four Million Dollars—A Genuine Shrine to the Deity, Many of Whom Were Permitted to Get a Glimpse at the Oriental Magnificence of the Interior of the Structure.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, April 7.—The great Mormon temple, whose fame is almost world-wide, which was commenced forty years ago, and which has cost more than \$4,000,000 up to the present time, all gathered from the free-will offerings of the Mormon people, is at length completed, and the dedication ceremonies are in progress.

Immense delegations are present from all the surrounding states and territories. Old Mexico, the Sandwich Islands and the semi-civilized Indian tribes, converted to the Mormon faith, all are represented, and the principal dignitaries who have been laboring for years past in various parts of Europe, have all been called home to celebrate what, to the Mormons, is the most momentous event in their history.

The building was turned over to the authorities Wednesday, finished, and the event was celebrated in a manner that created decided surprise throughout the city. Invitations were issued to 500 prominent gentiles, including the governor, judges of the supreme bench, and other officials of the state. Whether the outrage complained of occurred at one of the small agencies or at Callao no one at the department can determine from the telegram, but inasmuch as it comes from Lima, the impression prevails that the scene of the outrage was in the city of Callao.

The dedication services began at 8:30 a. m. and were celebrated in the assembly hall of the building into which not more than 4,500 people can be admitted at one time. The first service was held by the president, Wilford Woodruff, the twelve apostles, the bishops and high priests of the church. A second service was held in the afternoon, and the ceremonies will be repeated twice a day for the next ten or fifteen days.

ALL FOR THE FAIR. Arrival of the Steamships Guildhall and Boile with Big Consignments of Native Egyptians, Turks and Arabs, with Their Camels, Donkeys, Horses and Monkeys—The Boile Brought a Regular Menagerie for the Fair.

New York, April 7.—Aboard the steamship Guildhall, just arrived from Alexandria, were 125 native Egyptians, Turks and Arabs, with their camels, donkeys, horses and monkeys. The Boile brought a regular menagerie for the fair. They are in charge of George Angelo, who has spent four months in Egypt getting the party together. The vessel rested at anchor near Bedloe's island, and the Egyptians dressed in their native costumes, and were seen dancing girls dressed in short skirts and decorated from head to foot with cheap finery gave exhibitions of their agility on the quarter deck. Two of the girls excel in the dance de ventre, and they are to be drawing cards of the projected show. A number of Arab boys and girls are included in the party, and there are wrestlers, gladiators and fencers by the score. The Egyptians brought along seven camels, twenty donkeys, five cases of monkeys and a lot of Arab horses.

The Boile was a floating menagerie when she came into port. She had aboard a large collection of wild animals for the fair. The lot included two elephants, seventeen lions, five tigers, five leopards, twelve bears, twelve hyenas and a lot of wolves. There were also horses, zebras, camels, and monkeys, twenty-nine cages of parrots, five cages of storks, and ponies and goats, pigs, sheep and dogs without number.

MRS. CLEVELAND Will Press the Button, the Molten Metal Will Be Cast. Washington, April 7.—Mrs. Cleveland has decided not to accept the invitation of the Columbian exposition directory to be present at the formal opening of the World's fair on May 1. She will, however, take part in the opening ceremonies through the medium of an electric wire which will connect the White House with the exposition grounds.

The secretary of the Daughters of the Revolution recently decided to have a memorial bell cast within the fair grounds on May 1, and Mrs. Cleveland was invited to touch the bell. She, therefore, shall not hesitate to give the great American people proof of our sympathy as soon as they raise the rank of their diplomatic representative in France.

Marriage or Death. Big Rapids, Mich., April 7.—George Jagger was out riding with his affianced, Miss Anna Mero, about noon yesterday. When near her father's farm, a few miles from Mero, they quarreled because she refused to set the date for the wedding. Jagger became enraged and shot at her five times. Three shots took effect, and it is thought she can not recover. Jagger then returned to Mero, where he put up at a hotel and attempted to commit suicide by putting a bullet through his body. He is still alive, but will probably die.

Strangled Her New-Born Babe and Hanged Herself. FRACKVILLE, Pa., April 7.—Ida Christ, an unmarried woman of this place, Wednesday afternoon strangled her new-born babe and threw it into an outbuilding. Neighbors, becoming suspicious, the coroner was notified and investigation resulted in establishing the girl's guilt, and she subsequently acknowledged the crime. About 11 o'clock last night she was found hanging in her room, having committed suicide rather than face the consequences of the exposure of her crime.

## PERU'S FOOT IN IT.

A United States Consulate Reported to Have Been Injured by a Mob while a Squad of Peruvian Police stood by Without Interfering—The Consul Agent Shot in the Foot—The Archives Saved.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Minister John H. Hicks cables the state department from Lima, Peru, as follows: LIMA, April 6. [Place omitted] and burned fixtures in the street. Incidentally United States consulate was invaded; furniture destroyed and acting consul agent shot in foot. Archives saved intact. Squad of Peruvian police looked on while the mob perpetrated without interference. The mail brings the particulars.

The particulars in question which are left to be supplied by mail apparently include the information as to where the outrage occurred, which is unaccountably missing. There is but one consulate in Peru, and that is at Callao. In this position Mr. Aquillo J. Daugherty, of Illinois, appointed during Mr. Harrison's administration, June 2, 1890, stands on the record as consul. There are under him six consular agencies, the occupants of which positions are doubtless merchants of the country who are put in by force, and these fees seem to be very small, inasmuch as only two make any returns at all to the department of fees collected, and these returns are under \$235 a year. Probably many of them are native Peruvians, though the names of some of them indicate the contrary.

Whether the outrage complained of occurred at one of the small agencies or at Callao no one at the department can determine from the telegram, but inasmuch as it comes from Lima, the impression prevails that the scene of the outrage was in the city of Callao. This impression is further strengthened by the knowledge in the department that in many cases were the natives assault the sub-consulates the trouble is due not to any antagonism to the temple, but to the fact that the temple is a matter of country. Besides, it is the ordinances celebrated within the walls which are secret, and, of course, no inkling of them was given out.

Among those included in the invitations were the tragedians Ward and James. Everyone who visited the building told the most enthusiastic stories of its gorgeousness. The dedication services began at 8:30 a. m. and were celebrated in the assembly hall of the building into which not more than 4,500 people can be admitted at one time. The first service was held by the president, Wilford Woodruff, the twelve apostles, the bishops and high priests of the church. A second service was held in the afternoon, and the ceremonies will be repeated twice a day for the next ten or fifteen days.

GIVEN UP FOR LOST. No Further Hope for the Narcotic—The White Star Co. has at last officially recognized the loss of the freight steamship Narcotic. The officials of the line have just issued the new passenger list for the season, and in the list of the company's boats, the Narcotic is nowhere mentioned. There is little doubt that even if the Narcotic perished, as there are few sailing vessels on the high seas that have not reported since the time the Narcotic was supposed to have foundered.

It is a good deal of anxiety felt concerning the Thingwall Line steamer ship Hilda which sailed from Copenhagen March 9 and was last spotted by La Normandie off the Newfoundland banks on March 27. She was due to arrive at this port on that date.

IT BEATS THE WORLD. How Even a Lady Can Travel on the Western Continent. TOLEDO, O., April 7.—Miss Mitchell, who left Chicago March 22 to make a tour of the United States and Mexico without touching foot on the ground to show American facilities of through travel, upon depositing her baggage on schedule time at Portland, Ore., San Francisco, Los Angeles, El Paso, City of Mexico, Laredo and San Antonio, and left St. Louis via the Washburn at 7:35 yesterday morning; arrived at Toledo at 8:55 last evening, and proceeded via the Michigan Central to Detroit. She goes to Buffalo, thence to New York, and returns to Chicago. The trip was planned to show foreigners what a perfect system of railways this country has, and with what ease, speed and comfort the trip can be accomplished even by a lone woman.

Will Follow Our Lead. PARIS, April 7.—The bill to raise the French legation in London to an embassy was received yesterday. The preamble says: From the nature of our institutions and the ties of mutual friendship, France is in a peculiarly fortunate position to respond to the proposals of the government of the people of the United States. We, therefore, shall not hesitate to give the great American people proof of our sympathy as soon as they raise the rank of their diplomatic representative in France.

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## THE COFFEE TAX.

Damaging Effects of a High Tariff on Our Export Trade. The effect of the imposition of a discriminatory duty upon coffee imported from certain countries under the provisions of the so-called reciprocity clauses of the McKinley tariff, is indicated, so far as the quantity imported is concerned, by the treasury department report as to the imports for the five months ending on January 31. The quantity of coffee brought into this country in the fiscal year 1891, all of it free of duty, was about \$30,000,000. About one-sixth of this came from Venezuela, Colombia and Haiti, the three countries affected by the law. The official figures for the fiscal year 1891 are as follows:

Imports of Coffee.	Pounds.	Value.
From all countries.....	519,238,432	\$99,123,777
From Venezuela.....	60,217,999	10,814,874
From Colombia.....	12,642,544	2,491,511
From Haiti.....	12,642,544	2,491,511
Total.....	604,543,479	\$114,921,673

It will be seen that the monthly average in that year for the three countries affected was nearly 7,300,000 pounds. The report shows that for the seven months ending on January 31 this average has fallen to a little more than 2,000,000 pounds.

The figures for January indicate that the imports are now very small, the value for that month having been less than \$150,000. This is the effect of the exaction of a duty of 8 cents, so far as the quantity received from these countries is concerned.

The imposition of this duty has also had the effect, we are informed, of increasing by several millions of dollars annually the cost of coffee to consumers in this country. The duty has increased the cost of the mild coffees produced in these three countries, which were formerly about one-sixth of our entire supply, and has largely decreased the quantity imported. At the same time, because of this increase of cost, the producers of mild coffees in other countries not affected by the duty have been enabled to exact higher prices for their product when sold here. It is estimated that for this reason the cost of coffees of similar grades produced elsewhere has been increased to the American consumer by at least 1 1/2 cents a pound. By his reciprocity proclamation Mr. Harrison thus imposed a considerable tax upon the people of the United States, not only with respect to the coffees imported from the three countries directly affected, but also with respect to a large quantity of the coffees that are on the free list.

The law says that after such retaliatory duties have been imposed by the president they are to be exacted "for as long as they shall deem just." The president who imposed these duties has been succeeded by Mr. Cleveland, and it is Mr. Cleveland whose opinion as to the justice of the continued exaction of this tax is now to be conclusive. The fact that he has called upon the state department for information as to the condition of negotiations with the three countries affected shows that he has this question under consideration. If it shall appear that the retaliatory duty on coffee has had no beneficial effect upon our export trade and is a burden upon the people, the justice of it will not be clearly established.—N. Y. Times.

MAKERS OF THE TARIFF. A Little Light on the Old Jobbing Methods of the Representatives. Theoretically congress made the tariffs. But it has been a good many years since congress did anything more than to ratify what men not in congress wanted the tariff to be. Congress quit making its own tariffs in 1857, and it has jobbed the business of congress and ratifying the rates in 1875, and have been running the business ever since. To be sure, in 1883 congress felt that something must be done to appease the people, who had begun to growl a little; and so, not being competent to do the job themselves, they let President Arthur appoint a commission to fix up the schedules for them.

This commission was almost wholly composed of men who had been making tariffs for congress, but they thought the rates could be cut down 25 per cent. without hurting anybody, and so reported. But the other fellows rallied to the defense of their job, and when the commission's bill came out of all the committees it had to go through, including the final conference committee, the rates were higher than ever.

Then came the bill that William McKinley is popularly supposed to have made. It bears his name, and he had to stand all the kicking it caused, and he was plucky enough to take it all and not complain a bit, although he knew that he was as innocent of its provisions as was Ben Harrison. Everybody who knows enough to read now knows that it wasn't McKinley or his committee who made his bill, but it was the same old job lot of fellows who have been making tariffs for the republicans party for over thirty years who made it. Mr. Glassman told the committee just what the tariff should be on glassware, and the committee wrote it out and put it in the bill. And Mr. Wool came and told them how much he wanted the tax to be on wool, and his relative, Mr. Woolens, followed on his heels and said what he wanted cloth to be taxed. And so the procession went on down through all the schedules, and if any body wanted anything taxed all he had to do was to tell the committee how much it should be and it was done. And about all that the committee did was to say that n. o. p., which means all other articles not otherwise provided for should pay an ad valorem tax of forty-five per cent. This is the way in which these tariff bills have been made since the blessed year of our Lord 1853.

It took the people of the country a long time to find this out. It was not done openly until within recent years. Men used to think that it would look bad if people interested in having heavy taxes laid on foreign goods should be known to be deciding how much those taxes should be; even the manufacturers felt shame-faced about it. But a vice becomes a virtue if you look at it too long, and of late years the committee have given notice when they would meet, and have asked all who wanted the taxes fixed to come and tell them what they wanted. Then the people came to

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TARIFF REFORM AND TRUSTS. The Outlook for Combines is Anything But Encouraging. In the Chicago Tribune we find in one column a vigorous denunciation of "the diabolical trust combines," and in another this paragraph:

"Within the last few weeks there has been a decline of thirty-eight cents on the dollar in sugar stocks, thirty-five in whiskey, fifteen in lead and corgage, and rather extensive drops in some other trust stocks. The question is asked: What is to become of the so-called industrial trusts? The people who have money to invest speculatively have lost confidence in them, and the bankers look askance when asked to loan money on those stocks as security for redemptive prices. This is a fact of large, and the rate of income obtained from the stock is generally supposed to be a pretty good indication of its selling value in the market. It must be that there is a widespread fear of competition by outside concerns attracted by the reported profits, or an idea that legislation will at no distant day render it impossible to keep their nefarious organizations, or both. Probably the latter consideration is the most effective."

"Within the last few weeks" covers the period of the inauguration of President Cleveland. Within that time the reorganization of the government has proceeded in a manner satisfactory to the people. The appointment of Messrs. Carlisle, Gresham and Morton, all ardent and well-informed tariff reformers, indicates that a new spirit is to dominate all the departments.

Tariff reform is not a measure which can stand by itself; it must be joined economy in public expenditures, opposition to paternalism, with a vigorous and intelligent, an honorable and self-reliant public policy, which is the best possible assurance of peace and prosperity. Naturally the outlook for trusts and combines is anything but encouraging. A trust is formed to limit domestic competition, but what is the sense of limiting domestic competition when the reduction of the tariff will increase foreign competition?

Trusts flourish most when the law, the tariff law, shuts out all foreign interlopers. "Protected" on that side, the monopolists organize a reform on the other, and advance prices at home. These so-called industrial stocks are in fact trust stocks, stocks in companies having monopolies more or less complete. The assurance that the democratic party intends to reform the tariff not a little bit here, and a little bit elsewhere, but to reform it altogether, naturally does more to depress the price of trust stocks than a dozen anti-trust bills like that drawn by Senator Sherman.

The decline in the price of trust stocks marks the advance in the prosperity of the people.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

CLEVELAND'S ECONOMY. The Good Work of Reform is Going Steadily On. Mr. Cleveland's policy of ridding the government of unnecessary officeholders is one which cannot be too highly commended. The expense of pensions is so heavy that it is impossible to make an adequate reduction of the tariff, and every hundred dollars now saved by retrenchment in executive expenses is so much gained to the people in possibilities of tax reduction.

It is appropriate that the work of reform should have begun in the department of agriculture, as it is there that the largest sums of money have been spent in salaries without corresponding benefit to the people. Secretary Morton has made a good beginning, and he is likely to keep on until he has relieved the people of the alleged experts and scientists whose greatest industry is shown in trying not to work themselves out of their jobs.

But the department of agriculture is far from being the only one in which retrenchment will be beneficial. Secretary Carlisle has already begun the good work in the treasury department, and it will no doubt be pushed in the departments of war, of the navy, and of the interior and justice. The employees of the post office department probably do more work for their money than those of any other, yet even in the post office department it is possible to retrench with advantage.

It is not likely that when Mr. Cleveland has made a close investigation he will confine retrenchment to the government employees in Washington city. In New York, in Boston, in Philadelphia, in Chicago, in St. Louis, in every other large city, it will be possible to find men who can be spared from the federal service to its distinct advantage, even if their places are left vacant until the treasury is in better condition to afford liberal expenditure.

Under such a policy as that Mr. Cleveland has inaugurated the restriction of expenditures to the necessities of government economically administered will cease to be a mere platitude and will come to be a vitalizing force in the conduct of public affairs. It is hard to see how Mr. Cleveland could do anything more calculated to benefit the public in reality than to cut down what he is doing now. Let the work go on until every department has been rid of its barnacles and professional bureaucrats.—St. Louis Republic.

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—Congress having, on hearing of the death of Washington, decreed that a monument to his memory should be erected at the capital, the subject was discussed early in the session of 1890. Attention was called during the debate to the resolution of congress at the close of the revolution to procure an equestrian statue. The bill for a mausoleum finally passed, the house appropriating \$300,000. The senate cut it down to \$150,000, and in the hurry at the closing of session it was overlooked. There was an overwhelming majority of the political opponents of Washington in the next congress, and the matter was not again brought up. The resolution of congress in December, 1790, has not been acted upon.

A VERDANT OLD AGE.—She—"I'd give my grandfather live to a green old age!" He—"Well, I should say so! He was seventy-three years after he was seventy."—Yankee Blade.

Spring Medicine Is needed by nearly everybody to purify the blood, cleanse the system of the winter accumulation of impurities, and put the whole body in good condition for the summer. Such universal satisfaction has Hood's Sarsaparilla given for this purpose that it is the most successful and most popular Spring Medicine.



Hon. William S. Warner. The following is from ex-Congressman Warner, a gentleman highly esteemed by all who know him: "I can truly say that I consider Hood's Sarsaparilla the best medicine for purifying the blood. It did me good when physicians and other remedies failed. It has increased my appetite and strength."

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